













# A NEW AND GREAT OFFER BALANCE OF YEAR FREE! TO \$1 SUBSCRIBERS

To every old or new subscriber, who sends \$1 between now and Jan. 1, 1891, the balance of the year will be given free, which will make every such subscription expire December 31, 1891.

**AGENTS**  
Will please extend this offer to all whom they ask to subscribe. They will deduct the same commission as on yearly subscriptions.

**CLUB RAISERS**  
Who do not wish the cash commission of agents, but seek to secure an extra copy free for themselves, can take advantage of the following liberal terms:

4 Copies Now to Dec. 31, '91,  
For Only \$3.

Under this offer you have only to secure 3 subscribers at \$1 each (who will receive THE GLOBE now to December 31, 1891), in order to entitle you to a free copy for the same length of time.

**Permanent Agents Wanted**  
In every town in the United States. If you are a subscriber, and there is no regular agent in your locality, will you please suggest the name of some active friend who will act as agent? Sample copies in any number are always free. Send for agents' cash commission.

**THE WEEKLY GLOBE,**  
Boston, Mass.

**NAMES FOR SAMPLE COPIES.**  
If every reader of this issue, whether or not he or she is a subscriber, will send a list of 10 or a dozen names of persons in his or her neighborhood, The Weekly Globe will be thankful. We will send a sample copy free to each. Write names on a postal card, and address The Weekly Globe, Boston, Mass.

**BONANZA FOR AGENTS.**

The rate of commission given by THE WEEKLY GLOBE to persons who secure yearly subscriptions is larger than is paid by any other publication in the world. It backs any person who acts as subscription agent with the best family and domestic journal, at \$1 per year, that is published in the world.

The winter approaches, when young men and women in the country have leisure enough to earn some Christmas or New Year's money by securing subscriptions for some monthly or weekly publication.

**QUEEN VICTORIA'S ROMANCE.**

She Was in Love Once, but Her Lover Was Landed to India.

There's a turned-down page, as some writer has said, in every human life. Even stout, comfortable, giddy Queen Victoria in her sunny morning, worn so persistently all these years for her royal consort, has had her romance.

Lord Ellenborough, whose death recently took place, was so says an English writer, a sweetheart of the youthful queen many years ago. The two lovers were very devoted to each other, and the queen pleaded with her counselors and advisors for the privilege of choosing him as her consort.

But with the usual perversion of affairs of the heart matters of State made the union undesirable and reason prevailed over love.

Victoria proposed, instead, to the German prince she wedded, and Lord Ellenborough was relegated to a commission in the army, which transported him safely out of the way to India, where he distinguished himself by his reckless daring and bravery. There are some disadvantages in being a queen and having plenty of money.

To be required to propose to one's future husband is something of an ordeal, and being required to propose to the man the queen chooses, and at the same time signs his papers with a pen, is something more than a mere formality. You are supposed to reign, must be almost as anxious as getting along in life without a coronet or crest.

But all that happened years ago, and the royal lady is a greatly changed woman. She has forgotten all about such trifles, and is as happy as a pet pussy if only her shoes are comfortable and easy. If the royal lady forget her favorite dish of walnuts at dinner, or her stock of India shawls, she is sure to be scolded.

Queen Victoria's granddaughter is usually being allowed to marry in the good old-fashioned, simple way of common people, just for love.

**Boston Weekly Globe.**  
TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1890.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
THE DAILY GLOBE—One copy per month, 20 cents; per year, \$2.00. Postage prepaid.  
THE WEEKLY GLOBE—By mail, \$2.00 per year. Postage prepaid.  
THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.,  
242 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., at Second class matter.

"Ye are not bound! The Soul of Things is dead."  
The Heart of Being is celestial rest,  
Stronger than we is will; that which was Good  
Doth pass to Better—Best."  
—Edwin Arnold.

**A GREAT KINGLY HOUSE GONE.**

The death of WILLIAM III., King of Holland, is not a very important event in itself, but it calls up a train of great historical associations. In the whole realm of history, whether ancient or modern, there is nothing more fascinating than the story of the great house of Orange and the grand struggles by which the Dutch Republic was won, in a contest of mighty deeds and surpassing heroism, from the tyranny of Spain. Scarcely less fascinating, too, is the story of those marvellous feats of labor and engineering by which the most flourishing commercial State in Europe was materialized out of the ocean which bore its ships.

It was the powerful House that throughout all the great civil and religious upheavals of Europe gave shelter to the victims of oppression. It offered a retreat for SPINOZA, DESCARTES, and BAYLE—for Hugo, and Janssen, and Puffendorf. From its sheltering shores the Pilgrim Fathers set sail for America. It delivered England from the tyranny of the corrupt STUARTS at least, whatever may be the verdict of history as to the cruel and wanton career of the Prince of Orange in Ireland.

With the death of WILLIAM III., this historic house becomes extinct, on the male side at least. The last of the king's two sons died in Paris in 1870, since which time the only male heir to the throne has been gradually losing his mind, and for the past year he has been a hopeless lunatic.

The student of history who has found pleasure in the fascinating story of the rise, struggles and fortunes of this great kingly house may well apprehend from its melancholy ending the gradual extinction of the old order of things and its final burial beneath the modern triumphs of popular government. Well may the Tory organs of Europe join in deep lamentation over the extinction of the once glorious house of Orange, for it presages the certain end of all royal houses before the all-conquering march of modern democracy.

**THE NEW ENGLAND OF THE FUTURE.**

There are many modern GIBBONS who are writing the "Decline and Fall" of New England. They fear that the course of empire on its westward way will leave New England, with its staples of granite and ice, and pass to more profitable climates and more productive soils. They claim, too, that the rugged, uncompromising virtues of the fathers are obsolete, and that the modern fashions of apparel, and with Puritan integrity has passed away with Puritan knee breeches and powder wigs.

During the war there was a class of croakers who used to arise after every Union victory and declare the war a failure. They would then subside into obnoxious silence until another victory was announced, when they would reappear and repeat the refrain. The men who lament the decadence of New England are like those weeping pessimists of the hour. They are most despondent in the hour of victory. They weep when others triumph, and mingle their groans with the shouts of the victors.

This apprehension for the fate of New England arises from the tendency, so natural to some minds, to regard all change as deterioration and all progress as pernicious. There is no doubt that New England is passing through a period of radical transformation, and it is true that many must suffer while adjusting themselves to the new condition of affairs. Until the new boot fits itself to the old foot it is a serious crisis for the owner of the foot. But the new boot rapidly grows old and becomes as comfortable and delightful to the owner as any other old acquaintance.

Much has been written about the dangerous tendency of the centralization of large masses of people in our great cities. The towns, it is said, are congested, the country despoiled. The abandoned farms of New England are a veritable wasteland, the untilled grassy lands and the unplanted hills, stand like great natural monuments, and are told, to witness to the decay of a great historic land. But the truth is, some parts of New England were never intended for agricultural purposes, and the sons, wiser in their generation than their slow-going fathers, have found it out. Its rocky hills and mountains which refuse to smile at the tickling of the hoe, and which are impervious to the plough, were designed to hurl down streams and rivers to the plains with such force that they can turn the water-wheels of the world, and make New England the great manufacturing centre of the continent. If the mountains of central New Hampshire are useless for growing corn, they yet conserve to great utility when they feed the springs that feed the Merrimack, and so turn the looms of Manchester and Lowell.

Many parts of New England are unsuited to agriculture; and the young men who leave the farms in those localities, and follow the river courses down to the cities, are wiser than their fathers, who dug a scant existence from among the rocks and wrung a feeble sustenance from the sand.

Many parts of New England, however, are admirably adapted to agriculture. The valley of the Connecticut, throughout nearly its entire length, is bordered on both sides by fertile farms as can be found anywhere in the country. The farming region about the Piscataqua, both in Maine and New Hampshire, is one of wonderful fertility. In these natural farming regions agriculture is carried on with more profit and success than ever before. The conditions of success in agriculture, like the conditions of success in all other callings, are much different today from what they formerly were. The agriculture of the future, even in New England, will be carried on upon a large scale. Great capitalized institutions, like the famous Oak Grove farm, will become more numerous in the localities fitted for agriculture, upon which farming will be carried on upon a strictly scientific and business basis. The constant cheapening of the rates of transportation will make these great farms, even in the most distant parts of New England, within cheap and easy reach of the cities. More

farms, conducted, as they will be, like great business institutions, and with trained labor, will produce in former generations by the small farms of New England. So there is no cause for alarm because the useless farms of New England are deserted. A system of agriculture, such as the fathers never dreamed of, will eventually be established in New England.

There are many who affect to lament because the Puritan creed and the Puritan virtues are passing away from among us. Perhaps New England could still preserve the unity of one code of morals and one theology by horsewhipping, banishing or killing all who do not subscribe to the dominant creed. We can still retain the glorious freedom of believing un molested, one thing and no other, if we are willing to adopt Puritan methods in our treatment of heretics. But most New Englanders believe that the easy tolerance of today is better than the hard bigotry of the former age.

New England is becoming a composite people. We are no longer Englishmen or the descendants of Englishmen. The hard, unyielding English temperament has been softened by the Irish and French blood which has been mixed. There is more "give" in our elasticity, more adaptability to the New England of today than to the New England of the past. Endeavor, as we may, our Puritan ancestor, he would be an uncomfortable visitor at a modern New England home. He would be too angular to fit into the cosy corners of the modern house. He would brush all the bric-a-brac from our shelves, tear our pictures from the walls, and hurl our pianos into the streets as the wicked abominations of Satan. He would rest as easy in the bosom of modern society as a cinder in a man's eye. The Puritans were good men; but if you will take the Boston city directory and go through it at random, you can pick out dozens of names of men on every page who are just as good. Virtue differs in its manifestations, as stars differ in brightness; and the easy virtues of today are as virtuous as the hard virtues of yesterday.

In the great process of evolution which is going on everywhere, New England is keeping step to the briskest music of progress. S. V. Foss.

**PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**

That valiant defender of woman suffrage, Lucy Spons, enumerates in a recent article in the Woman's Journal some of the things the suffragists had to give thanks for yesterday. And really, when one comes to scan the steps of progress the idea of woman suffrage has made this year, they are found to be remarkably numerous. For the first time in the Congress of the United States the House Judiciary committee reported in favor of a sixteenth amendment to secure the political rights of women. In one great State, Wyoming, women are voters on the same terms as men. For the first time two United States senators have been chosen by a legislature elected by the votes of women. The Mississippi constitutional convention seriously considered the admission of women to all rights of citizenship. The great university of Johns Hopkins at Baltimore has given its pledge that women shall be admitted to all the advantages of its well-equipped medical school. The Kentucky constitutional convention is securing better laws for women. South Dakota has heard in all its borders the gospel of equal rights for women. In the Vermont Legislature 98 men voted that the women who pay taxes may vote for the men who have the spending of the money. The whole Methodist church has become a school for the discussion of woman's rights, with the votes at this date in favor of women. For the first time a great body of women in New York city, beginning with those of St. George's Episcopal church, entered earnestly into the movement for better municipal government. If the believers in woman suffrage couldn't eat their Thanksgiving turkeys with a good appetite yesterday after all these achievements they must be hard to please.

**OUR CURRENCY: SHALL IT BE INCREASED?**

There is no other question of equal importance which is the subject of so much discussion, and upon which the opinions of recognized authorities vary so widely, as that of Money. Professors of political economy are wont to deplore the fact that their teachings are practically unknown to, or ignored by the masses, not realizing that the principal reason for this state of affairs is the confused and contradictory theories put forward under the name of economic science. So long as the average farmer, workman, business or professional man, who is engaged in a struggle for existence which requires all his energies, finds that on matters which have been the special study of financiers and economists for generations, no agreement between conflicting schools of thought has been arrived at, it is little wonder that he should incline to look with distrust on the conclusions he is asked to accept.

While it may be urged that on the tariff question authorities are practically unanimous, yet the form in which the orthodox economists present their arguments is so manifestly incomplete, and insufficient to explain all the facts, that it is extremely doubtful whether they would ever become popular were it not for the personal inconvenience entailed on the people by restrictive laws. But on the question of securing a sufficient supply of money there is no such seeming agreement, for here even the most opposite opponents of protection are found maintaining diametrically opposing principles. And the recent discussions of one phase of the question—the proposal to issue more silver certificates—has shown ROGER Q. MILLS and EDWARD ATKINSON championing respectively the radical and conservative wings of the hard money advocates, while even that thorough free trader, HENRY GEORGE, abandons on this question his anti-monopoly principles and favors a government monopoly of the currency, which he claims would save the people the amount of space devoted to the subject in American, English and Continental newspapers; the frequent commercial panics like that recently experienced in the Argentine Republic; the persistent agitation in the Western States for the free coinage of silver; the sub-treasury scheme which is being advocated by the two million members of the Farmers' Alliance; Senator STANFORD's bill, introduced at the last session of Congress, providing for government loans of money on real estate security; the late stringency in New York, are all indications of a widespread dissatisfaction with the financial systems of the civilized countries of the world. Where such discontent exists, it is reasonable to assume a cause for it, and I will endeavor to point out some of the reasons which operate injuriously to restrict the supply of currency, and to suggest a remedy for the universally admitted evils of the present system.

And, first, it becomes necessary to dis-

tinguish that money is wealth, like great business institutions, and with trained labor, will produce in former generations by the small farms of New England. So there is no cause for alarm because the useless farms of New England are deserted. A system of agriculture, such as the fathers never dreamed of, will eventually be established in New England.

There are many who affect to lament because the Puritan creed and the Puritan virtues are passing away from among us. Perhaps New England could still preserve the unity of one code of morals and one theology by horsewhipping, banishing or killing all who do not subscribe to the dominant creed. We can still retain the glorious freedom of believing un molested, one thing and no other, if we are willing to adopt Puritan methods in our treatment of heretics. But most New Englanders believe that the easy tolerance of today is better than the hard bigotry of the former age.

New England is becoming a composite people. We are no longer Englishmen or the descendants of Englishmen. The hard, unyielding English temperament has been softened by the Irish and French blood which has been mixed. There is more "give" in our elasticity, more adaptability to the New England of today than to the New England of the past. Endeavor, as we may, our Puritan ancestor, he would be an uncomfortable visitor at a modern New England home. He would be too angular to fit into the cosy corners of the modern house. He would brush all the bric-a-brac from our shelves, tear our pictures from the walls, and hurl our pianos into the streets as the wicked abominations of Satan. He would rest as easy in the bosom of modern society as a cinder in a man's eye. The Puritans were good men; but if you will take the Boston city directory and go through it at random, you can pick out dozens of names of men on every page who are just as good. Virtue differs in its manifestations, as stars differ in brightness; and the easy virtues of today are as virtuous as the hard virtues of yesterday.

In the great process of evolution which is going on everywhere, New England is keeping step to the briskest music of progress. S. V. Foss.

**PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**

That valiant defender of woman suffrage, Lucy Spons, enumerates in a recent article in the Woman's Journal some of the things the suffragists had to give thanks for yesterday. And really, when one comes to scan the steps of progress the idea of woman suffrage has made this year, they are found to be remarkably numerous. For the first time in the Congress of the United States the House Judiciary committee reported in favor of a sixteenth amendment to secure the political rights of women. In one great State, Wyoming, women are voters on the same terms as men. For the first time two United States senators have been chosen by a legislature elected by the votes of women. The Mississippi constitutional convention seriously considered the admission of women to all rights of citizenship. The great university of Johns Hopkins at Baltimore has given its pledge that women shall be admitted to all the advantages of its well-equipped medical school. The Kentucky constitutional convention is securing better laws for women. South Dakota has heard in all its borders the gospel of equal rights for women. In the Vermont Legislature 98 men voted that the women who pay taxes may vote for the men who have the spending of the money. The whole Methodist church has become a school for the discussion of woman's rights, with the votes at this date in favor of women. For the first time a great body of women in New York city, beginning with those of St. George's Episcopal church, entered earnestly into the movement for better municipal government. If the believers in woman suffrage couldn't eat their Thanksgiving turkeys with a good appetite yesterday after all these achievements they must be hard to please.

**OUR CURRENCY: SHALL IT BE INCREASED?**

There is no other question of equal importance which is the subject of so much discussion, and upon which the opinions of recognized authorities vary so widely, as that of Money. Professors of political economy are wont to deplore the fact that their teachings are practically unknown to, or ignored by the masses, not realizing that the principal reason for this state of affairs is the confused and contradictory theories put forward under the name of economic science. So long as the average farmer, workman, business or professional man, who is engaged in a struggle for existence which requires all his energies, finds that on matters which have been the special study of financiers and economists for generations, no agreement between conflicting schools of thought has been arrived at, it is little wonder that he should incline to look with distrust on the conclusions he is asked to accept.

While it may be urged that on the tariff question authorities are practically unanimous, yet the form in which the orthodox economists present their arguments is so manifestly incomplete, and insufficient to explain all the facts, that it is extremely doubtful whether they would ever become popular were it not for the personal inconvenience entailed on the people by restrictive laws. But on the question of securing a sufficient supply of money there is no such seeming agreement, for here even the most opposite opponents of protection are found maintaining diametrically opposing principles. And the recent discussions of one phase of the question—the proposal to issue more silver certificates—has shown ROGER Q. MILLS and EDWARD ATKINSON championing respectively the radical and conservative wings of the hard money advocates, while even that thorough free trader, HENRY GEORGE, abandons on this question his anti-monopoly principles and favors a government monopoly of the currency, which he claims would save the people the amount of space devoted to the subject in American, English and Continental newspapers; the frequent commercial panics like that recently experienced in the Argentine Republic; the persistent agitation in the Western States for the free coinage of silver; the sub-treasury scheme which is being advocated by the two million members of the Farmers' Alliance; Senator STANFORD's bill, introduced at the last session of Congress, providing for government loans of money on real estate security; the late stringency in New York, are all indications of a widespread dissatisfaction with the financial systems of the civilized countries of the world. Where such discontent exists, it is reasonable to assume a cause for it, and I will endeavor to point out some of the reasons which operate injuriously to restrict the supply of currency, and to suggest a remedy for the universally admitted evils of the present system.

And, first, it becomes necessary to dis-

tinguish that money is wealth, like great business institutions, and with trained labor, will produce in former generations by the small farms of New England. So there is no cause for alarm because the useless farms of New England are deserted. A system of agriculture, such as the fathers never dreamed of, will eventually be established in New England.

There are many who affect to lament because the Puritan creed and the Puritan virtues are passing away from among us. Perhaps New England could still preserve the unity of one code of morals and one theology by horsewhipping, banishing or killing all who do not subscribe to the dominant creed. We can still retain the glorious freedom of believing un molested, one thing and no other, if we are willing to adopt Puritan methods in our treatment of heretics. But most New Englanders believe that the easy tolerance of today is better than the hard bigotry of the former age.

New England is becoming a composite people. We are no longer Englishmen or the descendants of Englishmen. The hard, unyielding English temperament has been softened by the Irish and French blood which has been mixed. There is more "give" in our elasticity, more adaptability to the New England of today than to the New England of the past. Endeavor, as we may, our Puritan ancestor, he would be an uncomfortable visitor at a modern New England home. He would be too angular to fit into the cosy corners of the modern house. He would brush all the bric-a-brac from our shelves, tear our pictures from the walls, and hurl our pianos into the streets as the wicked abominations of Satan. He would rest as easy in the bosom of modern society as a cinder in a man's eye. The Puritans were good men; but if you will take the Boston city directory and go through it at random, you can pick out dozens of names of men on every page who are just as good. Virtue differs in its manifestations, as stars differ in brightness; and the easy virtues of today are as virtuous as the hard virtues of yesterday.

In the great process of evolution which is going on everywhere, New England is keeping step to the briskest music of progress. S. V. Foss.

**PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**

That valiant defender of woman suffrage, Lucy Spons, enumerates in a recent article in the Woman's Journal some of the things the suffragists had to give thanks for yesterday. And really, when one comes to scan the steps of progress the idea of woman suffrage has made this year, they are found to be remarkably numerous. For the first time in the Congress of the United States the House Judiciary committee reported in favor of a sixteenth amendment to secure the political rights of women. In one great State, Wyoming, women are voters on the same terms as men. For the first time two United States senators have been chosen by a legislature elected by the votes of women. The Mississippi constitutional convention seriously considered the admission of women to all rights of citizenship. The great university of Johns Hopkins at Baltimore has given its pledge that women shall be admitted to all the advantages of its well-equipped medical school. The Kentucky constitutional convention is securing better laws for women. South Dakota has heard in all its borders the gospel of equal rights for women. In the Vermont Legislature 98 men voted that the women who pay taxes may vote for the men who have the spending of the money. The whole Methodist church has become a school for the discussion of woman's rights, with the votes at this date in favor of women. For the first time a great body of women in New York city, beginning with those of St. George's Episcopal church, entered earnestly into the movement for better municipal government. If the believers in woman suffrage couldn't eat their Thanksgiving turkeys with a good appetite yesterday after all these achievements they must be hard to please.

**OUR CURRENCY: SHALL IT BE INCREASED?**

There is no other question of equal importance which is the subject of so much discussion, and upon which the opinions of recognized authorities vary so widely, as that of Money. Professors of political economy are wont to deplore the fact that their teachings are practically unknown to, or ignored by the masses, not realizing that the principal reason for this state of affairs is the confused and contradictory theories put forward under the name of economic science. So long as the average farmer, workman, business or professional man, who is engaged in a struggle for existence which requires all his energies, finds that on matters which have been the special study of financiers and economists for generations, no agreement between conflicting schools of thought has been arrived at, it is little wonder that he should incline to look with distrust on the conclusions he is asked to accept.

While it may be urged that on the tariff question authorities are practically unanimous, yet the form in which the orthodox economists present their arguments is so manifestly incomplete, and insufficient to explain all the facts, that it is extremely doubtful whether they would ever become popular were it not for the personal inconvenience entailed on the people by restrictive laws. But on the question of securing a sufficient supply of money there is no such seeming agreement, for here even the most opposite opponents of protection are found maintaining diametrically opposing principles. And the recent discussions of one phase of the question—the proposal to issue more silver certificates—has shown ROGER Q. MILLS and EDWARD ATKINSON championing respectively the radical and conservative wings of the hard money advocates, while even that thorough free trader, HENRY GEORGE, abandons on this question his anti-monopoly principles and favors a government monopoly of the currency, which he claims would save the people the amount of space devoted to the subject in American, English and Continental newspapers; the frequent commercial panics like that recently experienced in the Argentine Republic; the persistent agitation in the Western States for the free coinage of silver; the sub-treasury scheme which is being advocated by the two million members of the Farmers' Alliance; Senator STANFORD's bill, introduced at the last session of Congress, providing for government loans of money on real estate security; the late stringency in New York, are all indications of a widespread dissatisfaction with the financial systems of the civilized countries of the world. Where such discontent exists, it is reasonable to assume a cause for it, and I will endeavor to point out some of the reasons which operate injuriously to restrict the supply of currency, and to suggest a remedy for the universally admitted evils of the present system.

And, first, it becomes necessary to dis-

tinguish that money is wealth, like great business institutions, and with trained labor, will produce in former generations by the small farms of New England. So there is no cause for alarm because the useless farms of New England are deserted. A system of agriculture, such as the fathers never dreamed of, will eventually be established in New England.

There are many who affect to lament because the Puritan creed and the Puritan virtues are passing away from among us. Perhaps New England could still preserve the unity of one code of morals and one theology by horsewhipping, banishing or killing all who do not subscribe to the dominant creed. We can still retain the glorious freedom of believing un molested, one thing and no other, if we are willing to adopt Puritan methods in our treatment of heretics. But most New Englanders believe that the easy tolerance of today is better than the hard bigotry of the former age.

New England is becoming a composite people. We are no longer Englishmen or the descendants of Englishmen. The hard, unyielding English temperament has been softened by the Irish and French blood which has been mixed. There is more "give" in our elasticity, more adaptability to the New England of today than to the New England of the past. Endeavor, as we may, our Puritan ancestor, he would be an uncomfortable visitor at a modern New England home. He would be too angular to fit into the cosy corners of the modern house. He would brush all the bric-a-brac from our shelves, tear our pictures from the walls, and hurl our pianos into the streets as the wicked abominations of Satan. He would rest as easy in the bosom of modern society as a cinder in a man's eye. The Puritans were good men; but if you will take the Boston city directory and go through it at random, you can pick out dozens of names of men on every page who are just as good. Virtue differs in its manifestations, as stars differ in brightness; and the easy virtues of today are as virtuous as the hard virtues of yesterday.

In the great process of evolution which is going on everywhere, New England is keeping step to the briskest music of progress. S. V. Foss.

**PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**

That valiant defender of woman suffrage, Lucy Spons, enumerates in a recent article in the Woman's Journal some of the things the suffragists had to give thanks for yesterday. And really, when one comes to scan the steps of progress the idea of woman suffrage has made this year, they are found to be remarkably numerous. For the first time in the Congress of the United States the House Judiciary committee reported in favor of a sixteenth amendment to secure the political rights of women. In one great State, Wyoming, women are voters on the same terms as men. For the first time two United States senators have been chosen by a legislature elected by the votes of women. The Mississippi constitutional convention seriously considered the admission of women to all rights of citizenship. The great university of Johns Hopkins at Baltimore has given its pledge that women shall be admitted to all the advantages of its well-equipped medical school. The Kentucky constitutional convention is securing better laws for women. South Dakota has heard in all its borders the gospel of equal rights for women. In the Vermont Legislature 98 men voted that the women who pay taxes may vote for the men who have the spending of the money. The whole Methodist church has become a school for the discussion of woman's rights, with the votes at this date in favor of women. For the first time a great body of women in New York city, beginning with those of St. George's Episcopal church, entered earnestly into the movement for better municipal government. If the believers in woman suffrage couldn't eat their Thanksgiving turkeys with a good appetite yesterday after all these achievements they must be hard to please.

**OUR CURRENCY: SHALL IT BE INCREASED?**

There is no other question of equal importance which is the subject of so much discussion, and upon which the opinions of recognized authorities vary so widely, as that of Money. Professors of political economy are wont to deplore the fact that their teachings are practically unknown to, or ignored by the masses, not realizing that the principal reason for this state of affairs is the confused and contradictory theories put forward under the name of economic science. So long as the average farmer, workman, business or professional man, who is engaged in a struggle for existence which requires all his energies, finds that on matters which have been the special study of financiers and economists for generations, no agreement between conflicting schools of thought has been arrived at, it is little wonder that he should incline to look with distrust on the conclusions he is asked to accept.

While it may be urged that on the tariff question authorities are practically unanimous, yet the form in which the orthodox economists present their arguments is so manifestly incomplete, and insufficient to explain all the facts, that it is extremely doubtful whether they would ever become popular were it not for the personal inconvenience entailed on the people by restrictive laws. But on the question of securing a sufficient supply of money there is no such seeming agreement, for here even the most opposite opponents of protection are found maintaining diametrically opposing principles. And the recent discussions of one phase of the question—the proposal to issue more silver certificates—has shown ROGER Q. MILLS and EDWARD ATKINSON championing respectively the radical and conservative wings of the hard money advocates, while even that thorough free trader, HENRY GEORGE, abandons on this question his anti-monopoly principles and favors a government monopoly of the currency, which he claims would save the people the amount of space devoted to the subject in American, English and Continental newspapers; the frequent commercial panics like that recently experienced in the Argentine Republic; the persistent agitation in the Western States for the free coinage of silver; the sub-treasury scheme which is being advocated by the two million members of the Farmers' Alliance; Senator STANFORD's bill, introduced at the last session of Congress, providing for government loans of money on real estate security; the late stringency in New York, are all indications of a widespread dissatisfaction with the financial systems of the civilized countries of the world. Where such discontent exists, it is reasonable to assume a cause for it, and I will endeavor to point out some of the reasons which operate injuriously to restrict the supply of currency, and to suggest a remedy for the universally admitted evils of the present system.

And, first, it becomes necessary to dis-

tinguish that money is wealth, like great business institutions, and with trained labor, will produce in former generations by the small farms of New England. So there is no cause for alarm because the useless farms of New England are deserted. A system of agriculture, such as the fathers never dreamed of, will eventually be established in New England.

There are many who affect to lament because the Puritan creed and the Puritan virtues are passing away from among us. Perhaps New England could still preserve the unity of one code of morals and one theology by horsewhipping, banishing or killing all who do not subscribe to the dominant creed. We can still retain the glorious freedom of believing un molested, one thing and no other, if we are willing to adopt Puritan methods in our treatment of heretics. But most New Englanders believe that the easy tolerance of today is better than the hard bigotry of the former age.

New England is becoming a composite people. We are no longer Englishmen or the descendants of Englishmen. The hard, unyielding English temperament has been softened by the Irish and French blood which has been mixed. There is more "give" in our elasticity, more adaptability to the New England of today than to the New England of the past. Endeavor, as we may, our Puritan ancestor, he would be an uncomfortable visitor at a modern New England home. He would be too angular to fit into the cosy corners of the modern house. He would brush all the bric-a-brac from our shelves, tear our pictures from the walls, and hurl our pianos into the streets as the wicked abominations of Satan. He would rest as easy in the bosom of modern society as a cinder in a man's eye. The Puritans were good men; but if you will take the Boston city directory and go through it at random, you can pick out dozens of names of men on every page who are just as good. Virtue differs in its manifestations, as stars differ in brightness; and the easy virtues of today are as virtuous as the hard virtues of yesterday.

In the great process of evolution which is going on everywhere, New England is keeping step to the briskest music of progress. S. V. Foss.

**PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.**

That valiant defender of woman suffrage, Lucy Spons, enumerates in a recent article in the Woman's Journal some of the things the suffragists had to give thanks for yesterday. And really, when one comes to scan the steps of progress the idea of woman suffrage has made this year, they are found to be remarkably numerous. For the first time in the Congress of the United States the House Judiciary committee reported in favor of a sixteenth amendment to secure the political rights of women. In one great State, Wyoming, women are voters on the same terms as men. For the first time two United States senators have been chosen by a legislature elected by the votes of women. The Mississippi constitutional convention seriously considered the admission of women to all rights of citizenship. The great university of Johns Hopkins at Baltimore has given its pledge that women shall be admitted to all the advantages of its well-equipped medical school. The Kentucky constitutional convention is securing better laws for women. South Dakota has heard in all its borders the gospel of equal rights for women. In the Vermont Legislature 98 men voted that the women who pay taxes may vote for the men who have the spending of the money. The whole Methodist church has become a school for the discussion of woman's rights, with the votes at this date in favor of women. For the first time a great body of women in New York city, beginning with those of St. George's Episcopal church, entered earnestly into the movement for better municipal government. If the believers in woman suffrage couldn't eat their Thanksgiving turkeys with a good appetite yesterday after all these achievements they must be hard to please.

**EVENING GOWNS OF CLOTH.**

New York, Nov. 29.—Mrs. Bonten et toutes ces autres dames du monde, who lead the styles in New York, have combined to introduce something unique this winter in the way of evening gowns. They have regarded the creations of the leading Paris modistes with approval, it is true, but not with that exhilarating admiration which stirs the feminine breast at the sight of an anticipative possession of something which is really a novelty, and, therefore, warranted to awaken the envy of all less fortunate women.

To be sure the pompadour breeches, the silk broches, and the sumptuous intaglio veils are all that is rich and costly, but they say, the fashionable dames— "We've had velvet and satin and lace, for these many years. Give us, therefore, something else."

And in answer to their appeal we come forward with the novel proposition that evening gowns of cloth, but such cloth! The very cream of cloth, one might say, so the colors are here, delicate and brilliant as jewels, and as soft as those which are spread upon Jack Frost's palette when he goes forth to his annual amusement of painting the woad—a much more artistic achievement, by the way, than "painting the town red."

Here are a couple of sketches which will give an idea of the new departure.



**Turquoise Gown.**

In the first is portrayed a slightly trained gown of light turquoise cloth, mixed with velvet of a darker shade, and braided with gold upon the front of the skirt and the bodice. It will require of its wearer a pair of the darker blue used as a trimming across the front and sides, and a longer plume than the one shown, and a kind of sleeve below the puffed velvet capulet.

**The Famous Artist.**

Will you give me any information about the Russian artist Verestchagin, whose collection is now on exhibit.

Vassili Verestchagin (pronounced "Ver-estah-jin," with the accent on the "ah-jah")







# Literary Fine Arts OF THE SUBSCRIBERS

We are enabled to offer a most unique and attractive combination, by which all of our subscribers can secure a copy of conversation of that famous picture, "Christ Before Pilate," FREE. The original is said to be

The Most Costly Painting in the World

Postmaster-General Wainwright Paid over \$100,000.00 for  
Munkacsy's Famous Masterpiece.

## "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE."

Millions of people in this country and Europe have travelled many miles and paid an admission fee to get a view of this remarkable painting, and it has been the topic of conversation in hundreds of thousands of homes for many months. It is pronounced by critics to be the most notable picture ever brought to America, a masterpiece, truly grand and wonderful as a work of art, beyond the power of language to describe, and worth a thousand armloads as a moral lesson.

All the Colors in the Original Painting are Faithfully Reproduced in this Picture.

Months of patient, earnest labor were required to engrave the stones and produce such a picture as we furnish, yet the artists were instructed to be faithful and give the finest possible results, regardless of expense, and they knew full well that a common-place picture would not be accepted, therefore the prints have made a picture that is accurate and faithful in every detail, and have furnished an engraving picture.

Equal in Size and Artistic Merit to Pictures Sold in Stores for \$10.00 Each.

Any person sending \$1.10, which is less than the regular price for the two papers, will receive this paper one year, and also that charming home journal, the Ladies Home Companion one year, together with a copy or reproduction of this magnificent Engraved Thousand Dollar Painting as a Free Gift.



SIZE OF PICTURE WE SEND, 21 BY 28 INCHES

**OUR OFFER** Send us \$1.10 and you will receive for one year THE WEEKLY GLOBE and also the Ladies Home Companion one year (24 numbers), each copy equal in size, quality and amount of reading matter to other illustrated papers that cost 10 cents a copy, or \$4.60 a year. And every person accepting this offer will receive, postpaid, a copy of the Grand Picture, "Christ Before Pilate." This offer is extended to ALL our subscribers. Renewals as well as new subscriptions have not expired, or those recently renewed, are privileged to accept this GREAT OFFER, in which case their term of subscription will be extended one year.

Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

## THE LEATHERSTOCKING TALES,

—BY—  
JAMES FENIMORE COOPER,  
Which Will be Sent With a  
Year's Subscription to

THE WEEKLY GLOBE  
For Only \$1.25.

The first and greatest of American novelists was James Fenimore Cooper, almost as widely read in France, Germany and Italy as in Great Britain and the United States. Only one American book has ever since attained the international success of these of Cooper's—"Uncle Tom's Cabin," and only one American author, Fox, has since gained a name as all commensurate with Cooper's. The great author is dead, but his charming romances will live to delight new generations of readers. Beautiful indeed are Cooper's stories of the red man and the pioneer, full of incident, intensely interesting, abounding in adventure, yet pure, elevating, timely, and entirely devoid of all the objectionable features of the modern Indian story. No reading could be more wholesome for young or old than Cooper's famous novels. An entirely new edition of "The Leatherstocking Tales" has just been published in one large and handsome volume of over three hundred large quarto pages, containing all of these famous romances, complete, unchanged and unaltered, viz.:

THE DEERSLAYER, THE PATHFINDER,  
THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS,  
THE PIONEERS, THE PRAIRIE.



This handsome edition of "The Leatherstocking Tales" is printed upon good paper from large type. It contains five of the most charming romances that the mind of man has ever conceived. A whole winter's reading is comprised in this handsome volume. Every member of the family circle will be delighted with them. Such an offer as we make would not have been possible a few years ago, but the lightning printing press, low price of paper and great competition in the book trade have done wonders for the reading public, and this is the most marvelous of all.

## READ OUR GREAT PREMIUM OFFER!

WE WILL SEND "THE LEATHERSTOCKING TALES," complete, as above described, by Mail, Postage Prepaid by Ourselves, also THE WEEKLY GLOBE for One Year, Upon Receipt of Only \$1.25. "The Leatherstocking Tales" Will be Given to Any One Sending a Club of Two New or Old Subscribers and \$2. Address

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,  
Boston, Mass.

## THE LADIES HOME COMPANION

Has Now Over Half a Million Readers

It is published twice a month, has 16 languages, and is the most popular of cream-tinted paper, illustrated with many fine engravings. It is a Practical Household Journal of rare literary excellence, every page teeming with good things for mother and daughter. It is a repository of helpful advice for women in every sphere of life; in fact, all branches of household economy that can possibly come within the good housewife's province are ably treated under the following departments:

Practical Housekeeping, Decorations and Furnishings, Fashions; or, What to Wear and How to Make It. Mother's Chit, Fancy Knitted Work, Children's Corner, Etiquette, Toilet Department, etc., conducted by Eight Regular Editors and Scores of Eminent Writers.



DESCRIPTION OF THE PAINTING.

The scene chosen for the painting is the "Judgment Hall" in the palace of Pilate, and the hour early in the morning. Around the Governor the priests are gathered, and the high priest, Caiaphas, is accusing Christ and demanding his death. The crowd around Jesus is all alive with excitement. There is a mastery about his pose, the consciousness of power in his look and gesture, and something of glory in the superb serenity with which he draws Pilate's attention to the accusations of the mob who are crying "Crucify him!" as expressive of the national will which the Governor is bound to respect, of the same time intimating that to let this man go will be treason to Caesar, as well as a violation of the Jewish law which demands the sinner's death for "making him self the Son of God." Pilate is yielding to the clamor of the multitude, and, without sign or symbol, save his individual greatness. A heavenly sunbeam is in the picture.

And the most impressive of all, is Christ himself, clad in white, with flowing hair and beard, his hands clasped in prayer, his eyes turned to the crowd, his face a picture of suffering and sacrifice, without sign or symbol, save his individual greatness. A heavenly sunbeam is in the picture.

Received the picture "Christ Before Pilate" wouldn't part with it for a hundred dollars. J. P. HART, Wheeling, Ill.

I have an oil painting that cost me \$25.00 and it is better than "Christ Before Pilate."

Send us \$1.10 and you will receive for one year THE WEEKLY GLOBE and also the Ladies Home Companion one year (24 numbers), each copy equal in size, quality and amount of reading matter to other illustrated papers that cost 10 cents a copy, or \$4.60 a year. And every person accepting this offer will receive, postpaid, a copy of the Grand Picture, "Christ Before Pilate." This offer is extended to ALL our subscribers. Renewals as well as new subscriptions have not expired, or those recently renewed, are privileged to accept this GREAT OFFER, in which case their term of subscription will be extended one year.

## A FARMER'S SADDLE

Weekly Globe One Year  
Only \$4.75.

FARMERS, LOOK AT THIS.



The prices quoted include packing and delivery to express at Cincinnati, the subscriber paying the light express charge.

Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

## Needed by Every Card Player.

### HOYLE'S GAMES

The Weekly Globe One Year, ONLY \$1.25.

Hoyle's Games. A new and complete authority on all games as played at this present time. It includes all the Card Games, Chess, Checkers, Dominoes, Backgammon, Dice, Billiards, Base Ball, and all other field games. This is the best book for settling disputes or wagers, being recognized as the modern standard authority. Containing 150 pages. Bound in paper cover.

Address, The Weekly Globe, Boston, Mass.

## Hunters' and Trappers' Guide

AND  
The Weekly Globe One Year ONLY \$1.15.

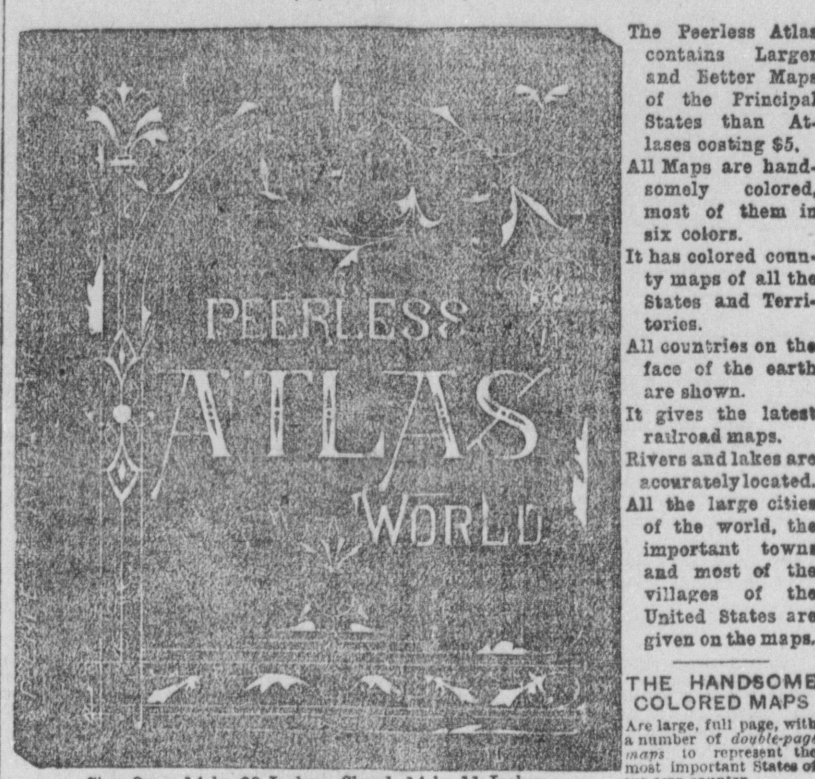
HUNTERS' AND TRAPPERS' PRACTICAL GUIDE. This little book has immense sale, and gives satisfaction every time. It is a practical guide to gunning and rifle shooting, tells how to choose game, making and using traps, snares and nets, baits and baiting, trailing game, preparing, dressing, tanning and drying skins and furs; season for trapping, baits to trap, traps, fire hunting, pigeon catching, camping out; sporting vocabulary, recipes for sportsmen, etc. Illustrated.

Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

## THE PAST OUTDONE. Our Grandest Premium.

Only \$1.50 for a New Atlas of the World and this Paper One Year,

Or the Atlas will be sent FREE as a Premium to any one sending Two Yearly Subscribers for this paper. All sent by mail, postage prepaid.



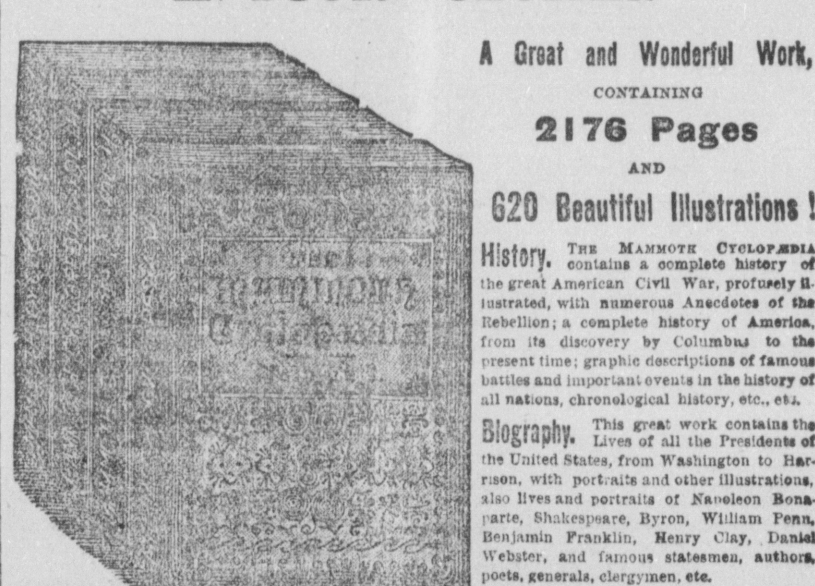
The Great Mass of Information Contained in the Descriptive and Historical Pages of the Peerless Atlas Constitutes a Whole Library in Itself.

The Peerless Atlas gives a classified list of all nations of the earth, with form of government, geographical location, size and population; population of each State in the Union for the past 50 years; population and county seat of each State; a condensed history of each State; number of miles of railroad in each State; the population of each State, together with the chief productions, principal industries and wealth of each State; the educational and religious interests of each State; the popular and national votes for president in 1880, 1884 and 1888; list of all the presidents of the United States; the agricultural productions of the United States; the mineral products of the United States; the commercial laws and civil service rules, and much other information that should be in every home, store, office and counting-room.

Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

## OUR LATEST AND GREATEST PREMIUM OFFER!

THE MANMOTH CYCLOPEDIA,  
IN FOUR VOLUMES.



A Great and Wonderful Work,  
CONTAINING  
2176 Pages  
AND  
620 Beautiful Illustrations!

**History.** The Mammoth Cyclopaedia contains a complete history of the great American Civil War, profusely illustrated, with numerous Anecdotes of the rebellion, a complete history of America, from its discovery by Columbus to the present time; graphic descriptions of famous battles and important events in the history of all nations, chronological history, etc., etc.

**Biography.** This great work contains the lives of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Harrison, with portraits and other illustrations, also lives and portraits of Napoleon Bonaparte, Shakespeare, Byron, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and famous statesmen, authors, poets, general descriptions, etc.

**Foreign Products.** Interesting descriptions, and illustrations of the culture and production of such articles as cotton, wheat, sugar, rice, nutmegs, clover, ginger, cinnamon, allspice, pepper, cardamom, vanilla, nutmegs, prunes, dates, figs, raisins, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, olives, figs, etc., etc.

**Natural History.** Interesting and instructive descriptions, accompanied by illustrations, of the various animals, birds, fishes, insects, and plants, with much curious information regarding their habits and instincts.

**Law.** The Mammoth Cyclopaedia is also a complete law book, containing all the laws of the several States, with numerous forms of legal documents, contracts, etc.

**Mining.** Descriptions and illustrations of the mining of gold, silver, diamonds, coal, salt, copper, lead, zinc, iron, and quicksilver.

**Wonders of the Sea.** Interesting descriptions and illustrations of the many wonderful things found at the bottom of the ocean, the plants, flowers, shells, fishes, etc., etc.

**Statistical and Miscellaneous.** Herein is amount of useful and interesting information, and statistics of the population of American cities, and of the population of the principal countries of the world, length of the principal rivers, presidential lists, etc., etc.

**Travels.** Descriptions, profusely illustrated, of the life, manners, customs, peculiar forms, and economies of all peoples of the world.

**Manufactures.** Detailed and illustrated descriptions of the various processes of manufacturing, including the manufacture of silk, iron, steel, glass, paper, etc., etc.

**Arts and Crafts.** Detailed and illustrated descriptions of the various processes of the arts and crafts, including the manufacture of pottery, glass, etc., etc.

**General Information.** A vast amount of general information, including the names of all the cities, towns, and villages of the world, the names of all the rivers, lakes, and seas, the names of all the mountains, etc., etc.

Special to the Readers of the Weekly Globe.  
OUR GREAT PREMIUM OFFER!

By special arrangement with the publisher of the Mammoth Cyclopaedia, we make the following extremely liberal offer: We will send The Mammoth Cyclopaedia, complete, in Four Volumes, as above described, together with The Weekly Globe for One Year, upon receipt of only \$1.50. We prepay all postage. Or we will send the Cyclopaedia, postpaid, to any one sending us a club of 3 yearly subscribers.

Bear in mind that this is a cheap dollar Cyclopaedia, such as many others offered as a premium, but a Mammoth Work in Four Volumes, with 2176 Pages and 620 Illustrations.

Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

## ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE.

THE GLOBE COMMISSION IS THE LARGEST.

YOU CAN MAKE MOST MONEY

CANVASSING FOR THE GLOBE.

Send for Agents' Private Rates and Free Sample Copies, and Begin to Canvass at Once. It allows a commission on all papers sold, excepting those combining The Rural New Yorker and The Ladies' Home Companion. On these two there is no commission. On the others the commission is the same as it would be without the premium, the premium being added at cost.

Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

## WAR ON THE WATCH TRUST

It Attempts to Boycott the Newspapers of the United States,

And The Weekly Globe Proposes That Its Readers Shall be Protected.

Over Twenty Million People at the Mercy of the Shark Mail Trade. The Elgin National Watch Opposing all Efforts to Shut off the Swindlers.

## ELGIN AND WALTHAM WATCHES

At the Trust Prices Which Jewellers Pay.

Everybody knows that the watch movements made by the factories at Elgin, Ill., and Waltham, Mass., are the best in the world, and to get a watch with a genuine "American movement" is an object of ambition almost as well as here. Trading on this ambition, the country has been flooded with foreign counterfeits of the Elgin and Waltham movements, which are advertised as "The Elgin or Waltham movements" or "in form Elgin or Waltham movements" and in other ways to make the reader believe he was really getting the famous genuine "American movement."

Sometimes the advertiser advertises and supplies the cheapest of all the Elgin or Waltham movements, in a plated case that will wear only a few weeks; but the customer always gets either a counterfeit movement or a counterfeit case, while he usually gets both. If he goes to an honest jeweller, the price is too high. Under the trust rules, the jeweller must sell at 25 per cent. advance, and invariably adds from 100 to 200 per cent.

To protect subscribers at post offices where there were no jewellers and where the buyer must purchase by mail from a "shark," several newspapers combined and bought large quantities of watches at the lowest trade rates, which they resold at cost. The Watch Trust sprang instantly to the rescue of its shark trade, and it has declared a boycott of all newspapers supplying subscribers with Elgin or Waltham watches at any price. The ostensible ground was to protect the retail jewelry trade; the real reason to keep its rapidly growing shark trade, the shark taking all the cheap movements and forcing the jeweller to sell dear movements.

The Watch Trust of the United States is one of the closest, strongest and most insolent of all the trusts in the United States, and THE WEEKLY GLOBE enters the lists today and proposes to break a lance with it on behalf of its subscribers. So far as the subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE are concerned, it proposes that each and every one of them shall obtain any grade of watch made at Elgin or Waltham at the trade cost, without being compelled to pay tribute to the trust, and without being swindled by a shark who sells foreign counterfeits.

### The Cost of Watch Movements.

The net price of the Elgin hunting case for men's watches, known as 18 size, are (confidentially) as follows, with six per cent. off to the jeweller who pays cash:

R. W. H. Nickel, P. R. Adj., D. S. Dial. \$20.00 B. W. H. Nickel, P. R. Adj., D. S. Dial. \$17.50  
H. T. Nickel, P. R. Adj., D. S. Dial. 15.00 H. T. Nickel, P. R. Adj., D. S. Dial. 12.50  
G. M. W. Nickel, P. R. Adj., D. S. Dial. 8.00 G. M. W. Nickel, P. R. Adj., D. S. Dial. 6.50

NAMELESS. Engraved, Elgin National Watch Co.

No. 33. Nickel. Com. bal. Reg. h. up. adj. 15 jewels (4 yrs. settings), pat. reg. 15.00  
No. 80. Gilt. Com. bal. Reg. h. up. adj. 15 jewels (4 yrs. settings), pat. reg. 12.50  
No. 103. Nickel. Com. bal. 15 jewels (4 yrs. settings), pat. reg. 8.50  
No. 82. Gilt. Com. bal. 15 jewels (4 yrs. settings), pat. reg. 8.00  
No. 102. Half Nickel. Com. bal. 11 jewels 7.00  
No. 101. Gilt. Com. bal. 11 jewels 6.25 No. 96. Gilt. Com. bal. 7 jewels 5.00

"Nickel" or "gilt" relates to the movement. "P. R." means patent regulator. "Adj." means adjusted to best, cold and warm; "D. S." means double-sunk dial; the "R." "T." and "W." stand for Ray, mead, Taylor & Wheeler.

The Waltham companies make corresponding grades at closely corresponding prices.

### The Cost of Watch Cases.

There are half a dozen great case companies, known the world over, who make gold-filled cases in 10-carat and 14-carat grades. Their hall marks on the cases carry the same guarantee that the United States assay stamp does, and their guarantee of the former for 15 years and the latter for 21 years are the same as the mint's. These also belong to the Watch Trust, but they never sell to a "shark." He cannot pay their prices.

The trade prices for cases are as follows:  
Open-face, 15 years, plain or engine turned 8.00  
Open-face, 15 years, plain or engine turned 8.00  
Hunting-case, 15 years 11.00  
Coin silver case, same as the 15-year gold-filled case. Half-pound cases in coin silver correspond to the 21-year gold-filled. Engraved cases cost \$1 extra.

There are excellent silverine cases in the market which cost 75 cents for open-face and \$2.00 for hunting-case.

## A SPECIAL OFFER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE offers to each one of its subscribers whose names are on its printed mailing list, either an Elgin or a Waltham watch, stem wind and stem set, in either a gold filled 15-year 10-carat case, or a corresponding coin silver case.

### OPEN-FACE.

1. Seven jewels, safety pinion, compensation balance, tempered hair springs 12.00  
2. Ten or eleven jewels, as above, gilt 13.25  
With patent regulator, \$1.00 extra.

3. Same, nickel movement 15.00  
4. Fifteen jewels, gilt, patent regulator 15.50  
5. Same in nickel 16.00

### In Silverine case, \$5.00 less.

### HUNTING CASE.

6. Seven jewels, safety pinion, compensation balance 15.00  
7. Eleven jewels, gilt 16.25  
8. Eleven jewels, nickel 17.00  
9. Fifteen jewels, in settings, patent regulator, gilt 18.50  
10. Same in nickel 19.00  
11. Fifteen ruby jewels in settings, patent regulator, adjusted 22.00  
12. Same in nickel 25.00

### In Silverine case, \$7.00 less.

The 14-carat, 21-year, gold-filled cases cost \$2.00 additional. This offer is made upon the distinct understanding that either an Elgin or Waltham movement of the exact same or higher grade may be sent. Only \$1.00 has been added to the trade price for expenses of buying, setting up, casing, packing, postage and registry. It is a very close figuring.

The watches have to be bought from the Elgin and Waltham companies through jewellers all over the country, and only a few from each. The cases come from one and the movements from another, to better the trust policy, and orders must be filled as they come in. Every watch is guaranteed perfect in every respect, and the latest and best products of the factories.

### Cheap but Good.

At these prices no man need be without a fine watch. It is far better to buy a 15-jewelled movement, with a patent regulator, in a cheap case, than a lower grade watch in a higher priced case. The patent regulator makes the accurate timekeeper, and a seven-jewelled watch with one is better than a 21-jewelled watch without one. A case can be bought at any time. Cases fit all movements, and this is an opportunity to buy the movement.

These are not "cheap" watches. Nine watches out of ten costing from \$75.00 to \$100.00 have only the seven jewelled Elgin or Waltham movement. For the cheapest watch on the list jewellers charge from \$25.00 to \$50.00. The subscriber to THE GLOBE is buying at the factory price for the jeweller. He saves the latter's 100 to 300 per cent. profit, which the Watch Trust is endeavoring to retain.

### LADIES' WATCHES.

These are No. 6 size, and in the beautiful 10-carat, gold-filled Montauk Cases made by Joseph Fahys, and with his fifteen-year guarantee, cost as follows:

13. Fifteen jewels, in settings, nickel 21.50  
14. Same in gilt movement 18.00  
15. Eleven jewels, gilt 15.25  
16. Seven jewels, safety pinion 14.00

A beautiful solid 14-carat gold case, No. 1 size, hand-engraved to imitate frost work, called vermicelli, with a 12-jewelled movement, for which jewellers charge from \$55.00 to \$75.00, is THE WEEKLY GLOBE's last offer to its subscribers, and it is known as

### Seven Points to Remember.

1. In ordering give the number and state the price.  
2. Any subscriber whose name is on THE WEEKLY GLOBE's printed subscription list may buy as many as he pleases at these prices. He may supply every person at his post office, but he should charge 25 per cent. advance on these prices.  
3. This offer is open only to subscribers. It is made solely to protect them from the Watch Trust. THE WEEKLY GLOBE is not in the watch business. It is merely breaking a lance with the Watch Trust. It does not care whether a single subscriber buys a watch. If all its subscribers are protected, so much the better. If they are not, it proposes they shall be. This is a form of protection they can approve of.

4. No subscription is included in the price paid. It is not offered as an inducement to subscribe. But is open to all subscribers, and after a man's name has been entered as a subscriber he is entitled to the protection.  
5. Every watch will be sent in perfect order, packed in cotton batting, in a strong wooden box by registered mail. Both gold and silver cases must be kept away from sulphur, or they will tarnish. It will take 21 days to fill an ordinary order. If the watch is not received in 25 days, notify. 7. Send all orders to

Address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Boston, Mass.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Boston, Mass.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Boston, Mass.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Boston, Mass.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE,

Boston, Mass.

# THE GLOBE'S Best Books

What Everyone Should Read.

Bearing in mind the discussion among literary authorities regarding the works that are indispensable to literary culture, THE WEEKLY GLOBE has selected from the various lists that have been recommended a certain number of works that nearly all such authorities accept as The World's Best Books.

The books will be neatly and durably bound, printed on good paper, in large, clear type, uniform in price, size and binding. The text will be in every case thoroughly reliable and unabridged, hence meeting equally the needs of the student and the general reader. Indexes, biographical sketches and explanatory notes will be given where these are likely to prove of value and interest. All who have at heart the best interests of literature, and would further the spread of a taste for the world's classics, will welcome the appearance of this series, which will place a complete, rich and uniform library of the highest character within the reach of all.

## BOOKS NOW READY.

"PAST AND PRESENT." By Thomas Carlyle. "THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN EUROPE." By Francois Pierre Guillaume Guizot. "IVANHOE," a Romance. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

"THE MEDITATIONS OF THE EMPEROR MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS." Translated by George Long, M. A.

"VANITY FAIR," a Novel Without a Hero. By William Makepeace Thackeray.

"OTHER WORLDS THAN OURS." The plurality of worlds studied under the light of recent scientific researches. By Richard A. Proctor.

"ESSAYS." By Ralph Waldo Emerson. First and second series. Half gilt extra.

"FORA DOONE," a Romance of Exmoor. By R. D. Blackmore.

"HYPATIA," OR, NEW POES WITH AN OLD FACE. By Charles Kingsley. Half gilt extra.

"THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES, by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of a Favoured Race in the Struggle for Life." By Charles Darwin.

"THE DATA OF ETHICS." By Herbert Spencer.

"THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD," "THE TRAVELLER," and "THE DESERTED VILLAGES." By Oliver Goldsmith.

"ROMOLA." By George Eliot.

"THE CROWN OF WILD OLIVE AND SUGAR AND LILIES." By John Ruskin, LL.D.

"THE ESSAYS OF COUNTESS OF OLYMPIA AND MORAL OF FRANCIS BACON." Translated with notes, a life of Epictetus, a view of his philosophy, and index. By George Long, M. A.

"THE FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD, from Marathon to Waterloo." By E. S. Creasy, M. A.

"FAUST." By Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. Complete in two parts. Translated by Anna Swanwick.

"THE SKETCH BOOK OF GEORGE BRAYTON, GENT." By Washington Irving.

"JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN." By Miss Mulock. Portrait.

"UNDINE AND OTHER TALES." By De La Motte Fouque. Portrait.

"URARU," a Romance of Ancient Egypt. George Elton. Portrait.

"CONFESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH OPTIMIST," and "SELECTED ESSAYS." Thomas De Quincey. Portrait.

"ON THE HEIGHTS." Berthold Auerbach. Portrait.

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII." Edward Bulwer-Lytton. Portrait.

All of the books of this series are uniform in size and binding. Cloth, cloth top. They are Library Volumes to be preserved and handed down for generations.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.















